

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

THE WEATHER.

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THREE CENTS.

## 8,000 KEY MEN MAY WALK OUT TO HELP GIRLS

Key Operators Threaten Strike Unless Phone Workers Win.

### BURLESON ASSAILED

Secretary of Postal Employees Counsels Strikers Not to Trust Him.

Boston, April 19.—An eight-hour conference between Assistant Postmaster General Koons and representatives of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and their 20,500 striking girl telephone operators, repairmen and cable splicers ended shortly before midnight without a settlement of the labor dispute which has tied up telephone traffic from the Canadian border to the Connecticut line for five days. The conference will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Boston, April 19.—A strike of more than 8,000 commercial telegraph operators in New England will be called early next week if the strike of 20,000 New England telephone operators is not settled within a few days, according to indications today.

William Conn, chairman of the executive board of the Boston Commercial Telegraphers' Union, has already telegraphed to the International union at Chicago, asking sanction for the strike in New England.

He asserted that telegraphers here are handling excess business usually carried on by telephone, and that in this work they are practically acting as strikebreakers.

### Confer With Strikers.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, was in conference with Postmaster General Burleson in Washington yesterday, met a committee of the striking telephone workers, and in this meeting both sides saw a ray of hope looking to a settlement of the strike.

The strike is now in its fifth day. Last night the situation became serious when strike sympathizers attacked alleged strikebreakers as a result of which there were frequent clashes with the police during the evening. Several strikers were arrested near the main exchange of the telephone company.

### Flaherty's Statement.

A warning to the girl telephone strikers of New England not to be misled by empty promises of fair dealing from Postmaster General Burleson was received from Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postal Employees, in the following telegram to Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' union:

"Respectfully suggest you obtain President Wilson's indorsement of

## JAP HOSTILITY TO U.S. GROWS

Dr. Woodbridge Says Paris Action Has Served to Increase Feeling.

Columbia, S. C., April 19.—That the action of the Peace Conference in refusing the Japanese demand for social equality is deepening the hostile attitude of the Japanese towards the white race, is the belief of Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, of Shanghai, for seventeen years the editor of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer.

Dr. Woodbridge said that he is in touch with the press of the Orient, for which he writes extensively, and his information from this source leads him to the conclusion that Japanese hatred of the Anglo-Saxon is deeper than ever.

### Aggressive Nation.

"Japan is an aggressive nation. She has an army of 2,000,000 men, officered by Germans, and her aim is territorial advancement," said Dr. Woodbridge.

Mr. Woodbridge is a member of the British Education Commission in China. He will leave Columbia shortly for Washington, where he will confer with the President upon his return.

Woodbridge states that the arresting of missionaries by the Orientals, which is growing so frequent, is a slap at America, whose representatives are teaching a new religion and a new nationality and which preaches against the immorality of the Orient.

## World Witnessing Ideals Transposed Into Reality With League of Nations

General Maurice Declares Advocates of Altruism Are No Longer Irresponsible Philanthropists, But Leading Statesmen of Every Country Charged with the Practical Administration of the World's Affairs. Changes Which Brought It About.

By MAJ. GEN. SIR F. MAURICE.

In no country is opinion today unanimous on the question of the wisdom of establishing a league of nations. It would be very surprising if it were for, though the conception which is embodied in the league is by no means new, it is only in the past few months that it has entered into the realm of practical policies. Until the fiery trial through which the Old World has just passed had changed the whole outlook of the peoples of Europe, those who advocated international cooperation and the submissions of international differences to arbitration were regarded as well meaning and harmless idealists on a par with the advocates of the brotherhood of man.

### Advocacy of Ideals.

The world has long been accustomed to the advocacy of ideals by those who are sincerely convinced that they are desirable and overlook the practical difficulties in the way of their realization. It has shrugged its shoulders and gone about its business leaving the idealists to talk in their societies and at their meetings. Now it suddenly finds itself face to face with an entirely new state of affairs. The advocates of the ideals are no longer irresponsible philanthropists, but are to be found among the leading statesmen of every country, men charged with the practical administration of the world's affairs.

### Looking Backward.

What has brought this startling change about? It is the realization by most of those who are responsible for the government of peoples of the meaning of modern war. Looking back at the terrible experiences of the past four and a half years they are aghast at the power of science when it turns its energies to destruction, and they are appalled at the prospect of another world war, when science will have perfected means of scattering broadcast death and desolation which are today but in embryo. The war has proved conclusively that no international agreements can be relied upon to limit the development of means of destruction when once the passions of man are fully roused and human imagination cannot picture the potentialities in twenty years' time of the aeroplane, the airship, the submarine and of poison gas.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain was able to maintain thirty-six aeroplanes in the field on the western front; at the signature of the armistice we could keep 2,000 constantly in commission, and had the war gone on that number would have been very rapidly increased. The use of the aeroplane to attack troops in battle was, when hostilities ceased, still in the stage of experiment and development, while we should almost certainly have been able to bomb every large town in Germany during the spring of this year. That is the result of a little more than four years' progress in one element. Thinking over these facts practical statesmen have come to the conclusion that if human activity is to continue on these lines the end must be the destruction of that civilization which they are charged to foster.

For their bitter experience has taught them how complete is the exhaustion of Europe, how changed the outlook of those whom they govern. The peoples of the old world have had the normal course of their existence suddenly and drastically changed; they have found that laws and customs they had regarded as the laws of the Medes and Persians have, under stress of dire necessity, disappeared or been changed. They are all today demanding better conditions of life, some immediate return for the sacrifices which they have made. In any circumstances it will be a task of appalling difficulty to satisfy their demands, because the resources which might have been used for war; it will be impossible if in the fu-

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## IRISH HOPEFUL IN PARIS PARLEY

George Duffy Says Cabinet Sees Light Ahead in Freedom Fight.

Paris, April 19.—"The Irish-American commission now in Paris has already overcome many obstacles in Ireland's path, and De Valera and the Irish cabinet now see light ahead."

This statement was made this afternoon by George Gavin Duffy, co-representative with John O'Kelly of the Irish government at Paris, following a conference of the American triumvirate, Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan with Col. House. Since it followed also on his conference yesterday with President Wilson and Mr. Walsh, the statement gives rise to the belief that Ireland's peace delegates, De Valera, Plunkett and Griffiths, will soon be invited by the peace congress to present a proposal for the admission of Ireland to the league of nations.

Delegates Are Silent. "We can say absolutely nothing," smiled the American delegates after their interview with Col. House.

As the guest of Capt. Tardieu, the American commission later visited the chamber of deputies, where they were greeted with cordial hospitality. In his statement to the correspondent, Duffy said further:

"I have just returned from Dublin with a report that the Irish Cabinet has worked out a clear scheme of policy to compel England to evacuate Ireland by summer, else it will rule openly before the whole world by the naked sword, declaring a state of siege throughout the country."

"For the past few weeks, I have been in the innermost councils of the Irish government and I can say

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## DERELICT SUBMARINE FOUND NEAR ENGLAND

Abandoned German U-Boat Picked Up by French Trawler.

Boulogne, April 19.—The steam trawler St. Joachim found a German submarine, flying the imperial ensign, floating in the open sea twenty miles south of the English coast last night. The crew of the trawler waited until dawn and then boarded the U-boat. They found the craft deserted and unarmed, but intact. She was identified as the U-136, one of the latest models.

The U-boat was towed into port here and a report made to the naval authorities.

The mysterious submarine may be one of the seven German submarines lost in a storm while being towed from an English to a French port.

### THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Requests its readers to call immediate attention to any errors in delivery service.

## President Wilson Cables Plea For Nation to "Finish the Job"

President Wilson last night called on the nation "to finish the job."

In a cabled message from Paris to the American people, the President said:

"For two anxious years the American people have striven to fulfill the task of saving our civilization. By the exertion of unmeasured power they have quickly won the victory without which they would have remained in the field until the last resource had been exhausted. Bringing to the contest a strength of spirit made doubly strong by the righteousness of their cause, they devoted themselves unswervingly to the prosecution of their undertaking in the full knowledge that no conquest lay in their path excepting the conquest of right."

"Today the world stands freed from the threat of militarism which has so long weighed upon the spirit and the labour of peaceful nations."

"But as yet we stand only at the threshold of happier times. To enter we must fulfill to the utmost the engagements we have made. The Victory Liberty Loan is the indispensable means. Two years ago we pledged our lives and fortunes to the cause for which we have fought. Sixty thousand of our strongest sons have redeemed for us that pledge of blood. To redeem in full faith the promise of this sacrifice we now must give this new evidence of our purpose."

"WOODROW WILSON."

## The Untold Agony of the War

Courageous Follies of Fighting Men in the Brave British Army.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The British soldier went out to the war in a sporting spirit, as an amateur and not as a professional, and a sportsman he remained, in spite of all the horrors, slaughter, filth and tragedy, to the very end. In a thousand small ways the individual soldier and regimental officer proved himself to be a sportsman in his method of fighting and in his ways of life out there, taking chances in which the odds were all against him, with the luckless dare-devil courage of the hunting man or the mountain climber first to show his contempt of danger and to get the thrill of dodging death by a hairbreadth if luck were with him.

Again and again I have seen our men walk on the outside of a communication trench when shells were bursting round about instead of getting just over and walking inside the trench, and they did this as a test of nerves or as a little bit of unconscious bravado to show their scorn of the enemy and his engines.

### Concrete In Trenches.

I have seen them playing cards when they were surrounded by dead bodies (as one day near Bourlon Wood) and playing football as on another day below Kemmel Hill. When an action was in progress not far away (it was in March, 1915) on the Wytschaete Ridge, their day-time whistle sounded above the noise of gunfire.

The Londoners of the Forty-seventh Division went into the attack at Loos in September, of 1915, playing mouth organs, and dribbled a football towards the enemy's lines. The guards gave a concert in their trenches with mouth organs and penny whistles. And after receiving the applause of the enemy, who crowded up to their front line, accompanied a German officer to the song of "Annie Laurie."

The concert was repeated twice until a board was put up by two guards with the following notice: "Opera season ended. War begins again." In the spring of 1918 the Canadians had a great sports day at which 20,000 men were assembled in an arena where grandstands had been built and pavilions put up with refreshment tents and a brilliant display of flags. All that pageantry was not far from Arras and within easy shelling range from the enemy's lines.

Derby Day Behind the Lines. One German aeroplane scouting over them would have taken back the news of those massed men, and high velocities would have come smashing into them. But they took the risk, and enjoyed themselves vastly. So a few days before the great German offensive in March, 1918, the Londoners of the Forty-seventh Division held a kind of Derby Day just behind their lines and had race meetings with old "hobbies" and comic characters on the course, including a mock general wearing a row of cardboard medals and spurs as big as griffons, mounted on the ugliest mule I have ever seen, and escorted by an A. D. C. on a long-eared ass. A few days after they were fighting desperate wardward actions and suffering frightful losses. But they caught hold of laughter when they could get it and I don't blame them. They twisted a jest or two out of the grimmest adventure and indulged in heroic follies with a kind of snap of the fingers at fate itself.

In the autumn of 1916 some of our Gordons of the Fifteenth Division were asked to make a raid across the snow upon the German outpost on that old grey tumulus which covered the body of some ancient hero, called the Butte of Warlencourt. One of their officers suggested a camouflage costume of white linen, and it was immediately decided to send back to the town of St. Pol for a number of ladies' nightdresses of the largest size. They were tied up with blue ribbons and there was hoarse laughter among the stalwart young Highlanders when they put on these garments, with steel helmets painted white. It was regarded as a fair joke by the comrades of the raiding party. But it was a joke, like many in war, which lends a frightful irony in its humor. Some of the nightdresses became crimsoned with blood when the Gordons went out in them across the snowfields to the tumulus, with white moonlight about them. On the left of the Butte de Warlencourt there was a little quarry and a trench from which there opened out a

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## ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

British lines advanced slightly south of Hebuterne and the Scarpe River; enemy attack in the region of Arras repulsed.

Huns gain a footing in advanced French trenches near Seicheprey; artillery fire heavy west of the Avre and on both banks of the Meuse.

Belgians give way before Germans between Passchendaele Canal and the Great Beveren Dyke, but recover trenches after heroic counter attack.

American soldiers pouring into France by great shiploads, being rushed to French training camps and others sent daily into trenches held by United States forces, while still others are brigaded with British.

Victory's Debts Are Due.

## 2,000,000 AWAIT START OF DRIVE FOR FIFTH LOAN

Billie Burke Will Inaugurate Bond Sale in D. C. Tomorrow.

### FEATURES PLANNED

Nation Appears Eager to Send Victory Bonds "Over the Top."

The last great popular loan campaign to raise war funds will be launched tomorrow morning. At that time a liberty loan organization consisting of nearly 2,000,000 American citizens will begin the most intensive drive ever conducted in America.

Treasury Department officials declared yesterday that despite the reduced excitement over the war, the organization in behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan is the most complete formed in behalf of any other war loan.

Great demonstrations will accompany the opening of the loan today and Monday in practically all of the leading cities. Hundreds of communities are planning intensive one-day campaigns intended to put their communities over the top.

### Already Pledged.

Telegrams began to arrive at the Treasury yesterday indicating that several small communities had already pledged their quotas, but, of course, they could not be accredited until the actual subscriptions had been made.

The campaign in the District of Columbia was inaugurated yesterday when two ceremonies, built around the visit of the delegation of 115 Belgian soldiers, accompanied by machine guns drawn by dog teams, paraded Pennsylvania avenue and attended an important ceremony in a theater. Later they visited the White House.

The Belgian delegation will be guests at ceremonies at Richmond, Va., today and will help to open the loan Monday at Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary Glass addressed a meeting of Liberty Loan workers at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, and will review a great Easter Liberty Loan

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## MUNICH BATTLE MENACE TO HUN

Wurttemburgers to Aid Communists. Southern Germany Embroiled.

Berlin, April 19.—The battle raging for possession of Munich threatens to embroil all of Southern Germany in civil war.

A great force of Wurttemburgers was reported to be marching to the assistance of the communists defending the city. Premier Hoffmann, head of the deposed socialist government, is mustering additional Bavarians. He is said to have informed Chancellor Scheideemann that the Prussian troops reported to have been sent to his aid will not be permitted to join the Bavarians. Communists inside the besieged city are reported to be retaliating for the hunger blockade by refusing the usual rations to the bourgeoisie, even discriminating against the latter's children on the grounds they will grow up to be enemies of the proletariat. The city is estimated to have enough food to last two weeks.

German government troops are now "mopping up" Brunswick, which has been a communist hotbed. Practically all of the radical leaders there are said to have been arrested. In upper Silesia workmen are reported to be rioting and plundering.

### ROYALTY PLANNING TO VISIT AMERICA

Belgian King and Prince of Wales Among Those Coming.

Paris, April 19.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Premier Lloyd George and several other distinguished statesmen of the allied nations may visit the United States within the next six or eight months, especially if the first meeting of the league of nations is held in Washington next October as is now planned.

### Archie Roosevelt Advises Bonds As "Red" Remedy

New York, April 19.—Liberty bonds as arguments against Bolshevism was urged by Capt. Archie Roosevelt in an address to 1,000 insurance men here today.

"The way to stop Bolshevism," Roosevelt declared, "is to get everyone interested in our government. We have that means now. Sell everybody a liberty bond."

## Adriatic Claim of Italy Considered By "Big Four" With Solution Imminent

### Germany Makes Pact with Reds

Warsaw, April 19.—A treaty between Berlin and the Russian Bolsheviks is already in existence, according to a report from an authoritative source.

The pact gives Germany power to organize Russia's industries, including the Russian munitions plants and railways.

Germany, under this agreement, is to furnish military instructors to the Russian army. She is to receive specified foodstuffs from Russia.

She agrees not to negotiate with the entente during twenty years.

Russia, on her part, undertakes to give Germany military aid.

The treaty was framed in Berlin. The main lines have been accepted by the executive council of the Soviets.

## WILSON AVOIDS POLITICAL NET

President Has Not Pledged United States to Definite Policy.

Paris, April 19.—President Wilson has not pledged the United States to any sort of "entangling alliance" by which America would have to rush into war without the due process of congressional action.

It is necessary to make this absolutely plain and positive in the face of reports running far and wide on this side the last few days arising from a remark made by Premier Lloyd George in his parliamentary speech Wednesday, to the effect that France has been completely safeguarded against attacks by Germany. From this remark it was deduced that Britain and America had—through Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson—promised prompt military aid to France at the first sign of a new German attack on that country.

To safeguard France against such attack is one of the great aims of the Peace Congress, but the conclusions jumped to in certain quarters are entirely unwarranted.

American officials positively refused today to discuss the question, admitting that it was "loaded with dynamite."

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## FOOD PROPOSAL MAY SPLIT REDS

American Delegates Believe Bolsheviki Must Accept Or Face Dissension.

Paris, April 19.—The Soviet government will accept the allied proposal for feeding Russia, or the plan will precipitate sharp differences of opinion among the Bolsheviki, in the opinion of American delegates tonight.

"Such a course would involve cessation of all hostilities within definite lines in Russia, which would necessitate complete suspension of the transfer of troops and materials," said one official, in explaining why some of the Bolsheviki would view the proceeding with distrust.

"Such of the Soviet officials as would be suspicious would see in the situation thus created a condition in which the Soviet troops would be rendered helpless, if the allies so desired, while the other Russian and allied troops would be free to carry on their campaign. It is inconceivable, however, that any advantage would be taken of such a situation."

### ACCUSED OFFICER PRESENTS RECORD

Paris, April 19.—Maj. Charles Gilchrist, U. S. M. C., testifying today in the trial of Capt. Edmund Chamberlain, charged with obtaining the D. S. C. through fraud, considerably strengthened the defense's case.

He identified the landing spot referred to in the reports describing Chamberlain's alleged aerial exploits on the British front.

Several French peasants were called during the afternoon to show that Chamberlain was in the vicinity of St. Gemme at the time he claimed to have made flights from that point.

### Peace Treaty with Germany In "Excellent Shape"

According to President Wilson. Conference Said To Have Matched Threats With Counter Threats.

### GERMAN DELEGATES READY FOR PARLEY

Foreign Minister Sonnino Replacing Orlando at Peace Table Is Credited As Being Extremist In Regard to Italian Aspirations and Ambitions.

Paris, April 19.—Progress was made at today's session of the "Big Four" toward reconciling the Italian and Jugo-Slav claims on the Adriatic. It was announced at the end of the session.

Conferences on the problem continued throughout the day. The Italian delegates, it was said, again declared their eagerness to meet the American views because of the necessity of securing American economic assistance.

Nothing definite was announced, but American peace officials expressed themselves more confident than at any previous time that a satisfactory solution is likely.

### Wilson Optimistic.

The peace treaty with Germany is in "excellent shape," President Wilson allowed himself to be quoted late today.

Fast progress has been made during the week in putting the final touches on the terms with Germany, and the document will be finally drafted by Wednesday at the latest.

Every effort is made to guard the secrecy of the treaty until it has been submitted to the German plenipotentiaries.

Germany's peace delegates are expected to arrive at Versailles Friday, but the proposed treaty of peace is not expected to be ready for submission to them until a week from Monday.

The fresh unavoidable delay in the last few days' peace work makes it unlikely for President Wilson to leave France for home until the latter part of May.

### Orlando's Warning.

Premier Orlando is known to have warned his associates in the council of four that unless he is able Thursday to report material progress showing that "Italy's just claims" have been recognized by the Peace Congress it is entirely possible the Italian parliament will vote him and his entire cabinet down. This frank statement has served to add to the desire on all sides to bring about a satisfactory solution of the tangled problem.

Threat was believed to have been met with counter-threat when the "big four" considered Italy's imperialistic ambitions.

While events transpiring in the meeting were shrouded in the greatest secrecy, it was understood that America, Great Britain and France demanded "a show-down."

According to information obtained from certain quarters, Italy went into the session prepared to threaten a blockade of the entire peace program unless its territorial claims were met in full. This was to be accomplished by withdrawing from the conference and then holding the other allies to their agreement not to conclude a "separate" peace.

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## FLIER STARTS ATLANTIC TRIP

French Aviator Begins First Lap of Flight to South America.

Paris, April 19.—Lieut. Fontan, making his third attempt at a trans-Atlantic flight, left Villa Coublay for Casa Blanca this morning on the first lap of his trip. No report of his progress had been received up to a late hour.

The initial phase of the flight was scheduled to carry Fontan across the Mediterranean to Casa Blanca, in Morocco, a distance of 1,200 miles. From there he intended to fly to Dakar, 1,400 miles down the coast, then strike westward across the Atlantic to Pernambuco, stopping at St. Paul's Rocks. From Dakar to the Rocks is 1,200 miles and from there to Pernambuco is 750 miles. After reaching Pernambuco, Fontan planned to continue to Rio Janeiro, an additional 1,100 miles, making a total flight of 5,500 miles.

In two previous attempts, March 18 and April 8, Fontan was forced to descend because of engine trouble after going a few miles.